

ANNONA RETICULATA. (Annonaceae.) 32083. Cuttings of the bullock's heart from Cairns, North Queensland. Presented by Prof. Charles E. Wood, manager, Kamerunga State Nursery, Cairns. Introduced for the work of this Office in bringing together all the improved varieties of this genus for trial. For distribution later.

ANNONA SQUAMOSA. (Annonaceae.) 32044-046. Seeds of the sugar-apple from Brazil. Presented by Mr. Welman Bradford, Crowley, Louisiana. "Fruta de conde. This is known as the Princess fruit; there is another variety called the Prince. In my estimation it is the best fruit that ever grew. The largest plants I have noticed are about twelve feet high, and the largest fruit about five inches in diameter." (Bradford.) For distribution later.

ASPARAGUS SP. (Convallariaceae.) 32091. Seeds of asparagus from the Caucasus. Presented by Mr. A. Schelkownikow, Chaldan Station, the Caucasus, at the request of Mr. Frank N. Meyer, agricultural explorer. A large asparagus which so impressed Mr. Meyer that he made a special effort to have seeds secured for the work now being undertaken in breeding rust-resistant forms, and also improved forms for the use of florists. For distribution later.

ASPARAGUS SPP. (Convallariaceae.) 32080-081. Seeds of asparagus from Jeolikote, United Provinces, India. Presented by Mr. Norman Gill, superintendent, Kumaun Government Gardens. Asparagus curillus, a barbed form, and Asparagus filicinus, without barbs, the latter especially introduced as a great improvement over the ordinary A. plumosus for florists' use, being much hardier and handsomer and of a different type. For distribution later.

CALLITRIS RHOMBOIDEA. (Pinaceae.) 32071. Seeds of Tasmanian cypress pine from Tasmania. Presented to the Forest Service by Mr. L. A. Evans, Hobart, and to this Office by Mr. Raphael Zon, Chief of Silvics, Forest Service. "The tree is confined mainly to the coast, where it does well on poor soils. It seems to have a slow growth, but in time reaches a height of one hundred feet and a diameter of about two and one half feet. In spite of the fact that it is chiefly a warm climate tree, it also thrives in some of the colder parts of Tasmania where there is considerable frost. It has a plain, whitish wood, without figure, and with little difference in color between the sapwood and the heartwood. Its grain is hard and close and the wood is exceedingly durable. It is largely used for piles, telegraph poles, and in general con-